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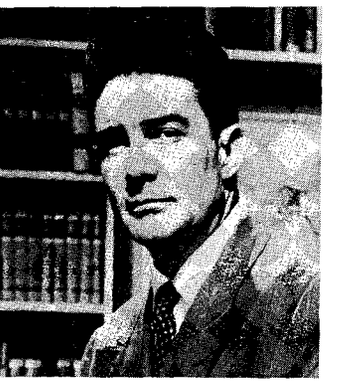

DAN SMOOT

TREASON OR MADNESS

In the August 16, 1965, issue of this *Report* ("Embracing The Enemy We Fight"), I commented upon the schizophrenia of America's liberal leaders: they crush us with taxes and sacrifice our soldiers to "fight communism," while coddling communists at home and supporting them abroad. Public apathy about this condition seems boundless. Politicians responsible for policies which must be conceived either in treason or in madness, are rewarded with re-election to high offices. Note some particulars.

INDONESIA. In 1948-49, the United States virtually forced the Dutch to abandon their possessions in the East Indies. We encouraged and financed the organization of the former Dutch possessions into the Republic of Indonesia. We lavish aid on Indonesia (more than a billion dollars by 1963[1]), though the dictator of that nation, Sukarno, is openly our enemy, aligned with the Chinese communists.[1]

In 1962, Sukarno was threatening war to wrest more territory from the Dutch, in Western New Guinea. President John F. Kennedy sent his brother Robert on a mission to settle the trouble. Robert Kennedy was instrumental in forcing the Dutch to give Western New Guinea to Sukarno. This rape of New Guinea made Sukarno a more sinister threat to Australia and New Zealand. Thus, the Robert Kennedy deal of 1962 offended three friends for the benefit of one known enemy.[1]

In January, 1964, Sukarno was making war on Malaysia, a new anti-communist, pro-American Asian nation. President Johnson sent Robert Kennedy on another peace-making mission. On January 23, 1964, Kennedy announced in Tokyo that Sukarno had agreed to a cease fire and wanted peace. On that same day, Sukarno renewed hostilities along the Malaysian-Indonesian border. Shortly after Kennedy returned to Washington, Sukarno announced that he was renaming the Indian Ocean, Indonesian Ocean—and warned the United States to keep all naval craft out of his ocean.[1]

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Secretary of State Dean Rusk indicated that U. S. aid to Indonesia might be reduced if Sukarno continued his war against Malaysia. In a public speech at Jakarta, on March 25, 1964, Sukarno pointed at U. S. Ambassador Howard P. Jones and said:

"There is one country threatening to stop its foreign aid to Indonesia. That country thinks it can scare Indonesia. I say go to hell with your aid."[2]

In February, 1965, Sukarno seized American-owned rubber plantations valued at eighty million dollars.[3]

In February and March, 1965, Indonesian mobs attacked five U. S. Information Service Libraries. The attacks were apparently intended not to destroy the libraries but to harass U. S. officials into abandoning them, so that Sukarno's government could take them over.[4] The tactic worked.

On March 8, 1965, Carl Rowan, director of the U. S. Information Agency, said U. S. libraries in Indonesia were being closed because "the Indonesian government's harassments became intolerable." It was indicated that books in the libraries (60,000 volumes—property of U. S. taxpayers) would be given to Indonesian universities.[3,4]

On March 18, 1965, Indonesian workers shut off gas and electric service to American homes and offices in Jakarta.[5]

On March 19, Sukarno seized American owned oil properties worth hundreds of millions of dollars.[5]

On March 23, telegraph workers in the Indonesian government telegraph office in Jakarta imposed a one-day boycott on handling cables to and from the American embassy and American news agencies.[6]

In May, 1965, the U. S. House of Representatives, yielding to President Johnson's demands, passed an appropriation bill, including money to continue "Food For Peace" aid to Sukarno.[7]

In August, 1965, the United States gave Sukarno's government $350,000 to help it operate an atomic research reactor. A State Department spokesman explained that this was a payment on a pledge made in 1960 when we entered an "atoms-for-peace" agreement with Sukarno.[8]

At present, Indonesian military officers are being trained in the United States, at our expense, in the use of U. S. military equipment.[9]

ROMANIAN RUBBER PLANT DEAL. On December 3, 1964, *Wingfoot Clan*, a publication of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, said:

"Even to a dedicated profit-making organization, some things are more important than dollars. Take the best interests of the United States and the Free World, for example. You can't put a price tag on freedom."[10]

Wingfoot Clan was explaining why Goodyear would not build a synthetic rubber plant for the communist government in Romania. Romania sells heavy trucks to communist China, principal supplier of communist armies now fighting Americans in Vietnam. Hence, a synthetic rubber plant in Romania would directly benefit the enemy with whom we are at war.

On January 4, 1965, Secretary of State Dean Rusk announced that Firestone Tire and Rubber Company had signed a contract to build a fifty-million-dollar synthetic rubber plant in Romania.[10]

In February, 1965, Young Americans For Freedom (an organization composed largely of conservative college students) initiated a nationwide campaign urging a customer boycott of Firestone products. On April 22, 1965, Firestone announced that it was cancelling the Romanian deal.[10]

On July 26, 1965, President Johnson ordered Under Secretary of State George W. Ball to investigate Firestone's cancellation. Presidential press secretary Bill Moyers said:

"This government considers that Firestone's original intentions were in the national interest.

"This government believes that this particular, as well as general, kind of commercial enterprise is in the national interest."[10]

U. S. COMPUTERS TO COMMUNIST NATIONS. From the syndicated column of Edith

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Kermit Roosevelt, *The Shreveport Journal*, July 24, 1965:

"U. S. computers, which could be used to improve the efficiency of communist defense agencies, are being licensed for sale to the Soviet satellite countries, by the Commerce Department's Export Control Office."

U.S. - U.S.S.R. CONSULAR TREATY. From the August 9, 1965, issue of *Strom Thurmond Reports To The People*, entitled "Invitation to Espionage":

"On June 1, 1964, the United States and the Soviet Union signed a Consular Treaty. On June 12, 1964, the treaty was submitted to the Senate with a request for its advice and consent . . . .

"In March 1965, the treaty was the subject of testimony to Congress by J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI. Mr. Hoover testified:

" 'Long seeking greater official representation in the United States which would be more widely spread over the country, a cherished goal of the Soviet Intelligence services was realized when the United States signed an agreement with the Soviet Union on June 1, 1964, providing for the reciprocal establishment of consulates in our respective countries.

" 'One Soviet intelligence officer in commenting on the agreement spoke of the wonderful opportunity this presented his service and that it would enable the Soviets to enhance their intelligence operations.'

"On July 14, 1965, Mr. Hoover commented further . . . :

" 'The great majority of the 800 Communist bloc official personnel stationed in the United States, protected by the privilege of diplomatic immunity, have engaged in intelligence assignments and are a dangerous threat to the security of the United States.' . . .

"Presently, Soviet diplomatic personnel are stationed only in Washington, with their embassy, and in New York, with the United Nations. The Consular Treaty would open the door for them to be located in major cities across the nation. Our open society, in contrast to the totalitarian Soviet State, offers a ripe field for enemy intelligence activity . . . .

"On August 3, 1965, the Foreign Relations Committee, after brief hearings, reported the treaty to the Senate.

"The resurrection of the Consular Treaty coincides with an apparently renewed effort to re-invigorate 'peaceful coexistence' with the Soviet Union . . . .

"At the very time when U. S. aircraft are being shot down in Viet-Nam by Soviet missiles, the Administration, by reviving the Consular Treaty, is in effect issuing to the Soviets an engraved invitation to multiply their espionage activites in the heart of our homeland.

"This treaty should be rejected by the Senate, and this is possible since its approval requires a 2/3 vote. However, with the staunch support it is receiving from the White House in the name of 'peaceful coexistence' and 'disarmament,' prospects for rejecting it are not too bright without a strong show of adverse public opinion."

FREE DELIVERY OF COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA. For years, the U. S. Post Office (under universal postal agreements) has been delivering, at American taxpayers' expense, literally thousands of tons of communist propaganda sent into our country from the Soviet Union and other communist nations. This has imposed a heavy financial burden on American taxpayers. It has also created a grave threat to our internal security, because the propaganda goes to college students, teachers, members of minority groups, aliens, and so on.

When passing a law to increase postal rates in 1962, Congress added a section requiring the Post Office to intercept communist propaganda mail from abroad and to deliver it only after receipt of notice from addressees that they wanted the communist material.[11]

On May 24, 1965, the Supreme Court held this section of the 1962 postal pay raise bill unconstitutional, claiming it limits freedom of speech. John A. Gronouski, then Postmaster General, said he was pleased by the Court's decision.[12]

COMMUNIST LABOR UNION OFFICERS. When passing the Landrum-Griffin Act in 1959, Congress added a section prohibiting communists from serving as officers in labor unions covered by the Act. On June 7, 1965, the Supreme Court declared this section unconstitutional.[13]

For detailed, authoritative discussion of the Supreme Court decisions concerning communist

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labor union officials and the free delivery of communist propaganda (and other Court decisions affecting the security of the United States), see *Latest United States Supreme Court Decisions Favorable To Communists Have Harmed Management, Labor And The American People*, prepared by Harold W. Kennedy, County Counsel of Los Angeles County, August, 1965. You can get the report free by writing directly to The Office of The County Counsel, 648 Hall of Administration, Los Angeles, California 90012.

COMMUNISTS AND THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT. Following his March 15, 1965, televised speech to Congress, demanding a voting rights bill, President Johnson received this telegram from Claude Lightfoot, an official of the U. S. communist party:

"Mr. President, on behalf of all American Communists, we join Americans of all political persuasions, religious beliefs and ethnic groups in applauding your address to Congress and the American people. If its spirit and content remain uncompromised, it will rank in history as one of our nation's greatest speeches. We Communists pledge to do all in our power to help implement your efforts to pass a right-to-vote law at the grass roots level of America."[14]

HAWAII. The most astonishing examples of coddling communists within the United States are found in Hawaii.

Harry Bridges and Jack Hall are the key figures of communism in Hawaii.

Bridges (born in Australia) has been international president of the ILWU (International Longshoremen's and Warehouseman's Union) since the mid-1930's. He has been identified as a communist, in sworn testimony, by many individuals—including his former wife and William Z. Foster, former head of the U. S. communist party. In 1945, he became a naturalized American citizen. At his naturalization hearing (September 17, 1945), he swore that he had never been a communist. A federal grand jury indicted Bridges (May 25, 1949); and a federal court convicted him (April 4, 1950) on charges of perjury and conspiracy, in that: (1) he lied under oath when denying he had ever been a communist; and (2) he conspired with others to deny communist party membership. Bridges was sentenced to five years in prison for perjury, two years for conspiracy. Later, the U. S. Supreme Court freed Bridges, on the technicality that the statute of limitations had run before formal charges were filed against him.[15]

Jack Hall, regional director of the ILWU, has been Harry Bridges' chief lieutenant in Hawaii for almost 30 years. In 1953, Hall was tried in federal court and convicted, under the Smith Act, for conspiring to overthrow the government by force and violence.[15] A 1957 Supreme Court decision overturned the convictions of Hall and other communists, on grounds that they had merely advocated overthrow of the government without committing any overt acts to that end.[16]

In 1938, Harry Bridges sent Jack Hall to Hawaii to organize workers on the waterfront and in the sugar and pineapple industries into a single union as a branch of the U. S. West Coast ILWU. Hall succeeded. Though few rank and file members of the union he organized were communists, the leadership of the Hawaiian branch of the ILWU was in the hands of communists in key positions. Since pineapple and sugar production are the dominant industries, and shipping the lifeline, of the Islands, Hall's success in organizing the ILWU put the economy of Hawaii at the mercy of a handful of communists.[15]

Shortly after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 (an event which made the United States an ally of the Soviet Union), the Hawaiian communist party was disbanded. Jack Hall and Jack Kimoto, party leaders, ordered communist party records destroyed, and suspended communist activities.[15]

In August, 1945, at the end of World War II, Hall and Kimoto reactivated the Hawaiian communist party, with the initial goal of organizing all of Hawaii's labor force into unions controlled or dominated by communists.[15]

The U. S. House Committee on Un-American Activities has reported on communist-union activities in Hawaii during 1946-1947:

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"Upon organizing the workers of the waterfront, sugar, and pineapple industries, Jack Hall surrounded himself with individuals identified before the committee as members of the Communist Party. These Communists were placed by Jack Hall in the most strategic positions within the union [ILWU], thereby assuring the control of the union by members of the Communist Party. Testimony taken at the hearings revealed that in some instances individuals recruited into the Communist Party were elected to union offices without knowledge that they were even candidates. Through this method, a well-knit minority of Communist Party members exercised complete control over the large membership of the ILWU. . . .

"The Communist-controlled ILWU has pitted race against race and creed against creed in any issue where it was losing ground with the workers. In this manner, a well-knit minority has been able to maintain rigid control over the rank and file of a powerful union.

"In recruiting workers to membership in the Communist Party, the Communist leaders of the ILWU were successful in being able to dupe many workers into . . . . believing that they could best serve the cause of organized labor through membership in the Communist Party."[15]

In 1946, labor union communists initiated a campaign to gain *political* control in Hawaii. Their front was the CIO-PAC (CIO Political Action Committee). The ILWU at that time was part of the CIO. The CIO-PAC (which Jack Hall ran) was composed of representatives (mostly communists) from the ILWU and from the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards (another communist-dominated union).[15]

Hall's political action committee did not try to form a third party or to run its own candidates. It worked for liberal candidates (either Republican or Democrat) known to be sympathetic with communist-union programs. In the 1946 Hawaiian territorial elections, Hall's CIO-PAC endorsed 51 political candidates, 35 of whom were elected. This gave the communists great power in territorial, county, and city governments of Hawaii, but not as much power as they wanted.[15]

At meetings in Jack Hall's Honolulu home during late 1947 and early 1948, communists decided to capture the Democrat Party, by working through the ILWU. The campaign began in early 1948.[15]

ILWU members were told to join the Democrat Party and to participate actively in party affairs. On April 1, 1948, communists gained control of the Democrat Party in Oahu (island on which Honolulu is located) at precinct level. On May 6, 1948, the Oahu Democrat Party elected Wilfred M. Oka party secretary and Mrs. Peggy T. Uesugi assistant secretary. Both were members of the communist party. Other communists were elected or appointed to positions of importance in Hawaiian Democrat Party headquarters.[15]

Anti-communist Democrats tried to protect their party by excluding known communists from membership, but failed. In June, 1949, the central committee of the Territorial Democrat Party rejected a resolution to require prospective members of the party to swear they were not and had never been members of the communist party.[15]

In 1950, the CIO expelled the ILWU because it was controlled by communists; but that had no appreciable effect on the ILWU. It remained the dominant influence in the economic and political life of the Islands.[15]

By 1955, communist political and economic control in Hawaii, through communist-dominated unions, was so great that the official communist party went out of existence. Since 1955, communist propaganda and other activities have been conducted through the unions.[17]

Communists in Hawaii scored a major political victory in 1956 when John A. Burns was elected Territorial Delegate to the United States Congress. Burns is not known to be a communist, but he has worked closely with Jack Hall for many years. He was a member of the Honolulu Police Department from 1934 to 1945. When the ILWU launched its campaign to gain political control of Hawaii in 1946, John A. Burns became a perennial ILWU-endorsed candidate for public office. After ten years of defeats, he triumphed in 1956 when he became the Representative of the Territory of Hawaii in the United States Congress.

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Hawaii was admitted to statehood in 1959. John A. Burns (running as a Democrat, endorsed by the ILWU) was elected Governor in 1962.

Note some of Governor Burns' appointments:

—*Jack Hall* was appointed to the Hawaii State Maritime Advisory Board.

—*Robert Wenkam* was appointed a member of the Hawaii State Land Use Commission. Wenkam was identified as a communist in sworn testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in April, 1950.[18] He was identified as a communist by a witness in the U. S. District Court for Hawaii, on January 2, 1953.[19] In 1954, when questioned by the Hawaiian Commission on Subversive Activities, he refused to answer questions about communist membership, pleading the Fifth Amendment.[15]

—*David E. Thompson* was appointed a member of the Hawaiian Manpower Advisory Committee. Thompson (who is education director of the ILWU) has been identified as a card carrying member of the communist party (party membership card 74532).[16]

—*Bernard W. Stern* was appointed a member of the Hawaiian Manpower Advisory Committee. Stern (assistant to the president of Local 996 of Teamsters and Allied Workers in Hawaii) has been identified as a communist in sworn testimony before congressional committees.[16]

—*Edward G. Rhorbough* was appointed administrative assistant to Governor Burns. Rohrbough was the principal stockholder of the communist newspaper *Honolulu Record* (now defunct). He wrote for *The People's World* (West Coast communist newspaper) and for *New Masses* (communist magazine), and was associated with several other communist publications.[16,20]

The political power of the communist-dominated ILWU in Hawaii is shown by the fact that *ILWU-endorsed politicians hold the major elective offices in Hawaii.* In addition to Governor Burns, the ILWU-endorsed office-holders are:

—*Neal S. Blaisdell*, Republican, elected Mayor of Honolulu three times (1956, 1960, 1964);[21]

—*Spark M. Matsunaga*, Democrat, elected U. S. Representative in 1962;[22]

—*Patsy Mink*, Democrat, elected U. S. Representative in 1964;[22]

—*Daniel K. Inouye*, Democrat, elected U. S. Senator in 1962;[22]

—*Hiram L. Fong*, Republican, elected U. S. Senator in 1959, re-elected in 1964.

The re-election of Senator Fong in 1964 is of particular interest. His opponent was Thomas P. Gill, Democrat member of the House of Representatives, who, in previous elections, had had the endorsement of the ILWU. The ILWU has such political power in Hawaii that Fong was doomed without ILWU support; and the ILWU was prepared to oppose him.[23]

On October 24, 1963, Jeff Kibre (ILWU representative in Washington) wrote a letter to Jack Hall, explaining why it was in the interest of ILWU to back Fong instead of Gill for the U. S. Senate.[23] Kibre has been identified as a communist, in sworn testimony before congressional committees.[24]

On June 2, 1964, Jack Hall (with Fong present) publicly announced that the ILWU was supporting Fong against Gill.[23]

Concerning his association with Jack Hall, a convicted communist, Senator Fong said:

"I have kept my word with him and he has kept his word with me."[23]

Fong, a Republican, won over Gill, a Democrat, with 53% of the total vote. In the same election, the two Democrat candidates for the House of Representatives won over their Republican opponents with 71.4% and 54.4% of the total vote.

The ILWU (present membership in Hawaii about 22,000) has a close relationship with the United Public Workers Union, also communist dominated, which represents about 2000 employees of state and local governments in Hawaii.[15,17]

With communists dominating unions that con-

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trol the labor force of Hawaii's major industries and control workers in government offices, imagine the probability of sabotage, espionage, and subversion against the national interest in time of major war between the U. S. and a communist nation.

Since the late 1950's, Harry Bridges has had a close relationship with James Hoffa and the Teamsters' Union. Bridges has threatened the most damaging strike of all time if Hoffa goes to prison. On April 11, 1961, Bridges said:

"This country will see the biggest labor tieup in history . . . . If necessary, we can call on the support of dock workers in every port in the world."[25]

To see that Bridges was not making an idle boast, we need only to look at some of the past strikes he has inflicted on Hawaii. The ILWU strike of 1949—begun on May Day, in concert with strikes of other communist-dominated dock workers' unions throughout the world—lasted six months, and was a turning point in Hawaiian history. The strike crippled the economy of the Islands and broke the back of all strong resistance to the union-communist combine.[24]

In 1950, the ILWU stalled economic activity in the Islands with a walkout to protest a federal court order which put Harry Bridges in jail for violating terms of his bail.[24]

In 1953 (when we were still at war in Korea), Harry Bridges ordered a four-day walkout which affected the naval installation at Pearl Harbor and paralyzed the economy of Hawaii—to protest the Smith Act conviction of Jack Hall.[24]

In May, 1956, Harry Bridges ordered a walkout in Hawaii to protest a visit by Secretary of Labor James Mitchell, who, Bridges claimed, had made disparaging remarks about the ILWU.[24]

In November and December, 1956, Bridges ordered another walkout, to protest hearings on communism in Hawaii by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.[24]

A union walkout which demonstrates that every person in Hawaii is at the mercy of a few communists reveals the power of communism in that State. Less spectacular events also reveal something significant and disturbing.

On September 8, 1964, Castner Tadishi Ogawa, an identified communist, was buried in Honolulu. Governor Burns, Honolulu Mayor Blaisdell, U. S. Senator Fong, and U. S. Representative Matsunaga, were among the government officials who paid tribute to the communist by attending his funeral.[26]

On September 9, 1964, William B. Stephenson, chairman of the State Commission on Subversive Activities, was buried in Honolulu. State Attorney General Bert T. Kobayashi was the only government official who attended Stephenson's funeral.[26]

On October 4, 1964, it was announced that the Central Union Church in Honolulu would present a series of lectures on "Responsibility in a Rapidly Changing World." Among the speakers in the series were Senator Fong, Representative Thomas P. Gill, Jack Hall of the ILWU, and Teamsters' Union President Arthur Rutledge.[27]

Communism is not only entrenched in power, but has even become respectable, in the State of Hawaii.

Now Governor Burns endorses a scheme which would make Guam, American Samoa, and other smaller islands, part of the State of Hawaii. The new State which Governor Burns envisions would stretch 5000 miles east to west, 1800 miles north to south: from the Hawaiian Islands on the east to Tobi Island near Indonesia on the west; from Kure Island on the north to Kapingamarangi on the south—enveloping all U.S. military installations and other possessions in the Pacific Ocean.[28]

What would *that* do to the Pacific defenses of the United States?

What To Do

Our nation is in peril. If the people were awake, they would elect constitutionalists to restore the foundations of our free society and protect our national interests. Awakening and activating the people is a big job, requiring dedi-

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cation and effort by every individual who already knows and cares.

You can make a major contribution by arousing and educating other Americans. Distribute the materials which have been most helpful in your own education.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION (as required by the Act of October 23, 1962; Section 4369, Title 39, United States Code) for THE DAN SMOOT REPORT; published weekly at 6441 Gaston Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75214; by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc.; edited and managed by Dan Smoot; owned by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., whose stockholders are Dan Smoot, Mabeth E. Smoot, and Virginia C. Erwin, 6441 Gaston Avenue, Dallas; there being no bondholders, mortagees, or other security holders.

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FOOTNOTES

(1) For additional information on Indonesia, see this *Report*, "The U. S. Government Protested," February 17, 1964.
(2) *U. S. News & World Report*, April 6, 1964, p. 20
(3) AP dispatch from Washington, *The Dallas Times Herald*, February 28, 1965, p. 1A
(4) AP dispatch from Washington, *The Dallas Times Herald*, March 8, 1965, p. 5A
(5) "Now It's U. S. Oil Firms That Sukarno Grabs," *U. S. News & World Report*, March 29, 1965. p, 6
(6) AP disptach from Jakarta, Indonesia, *The Dallas Times Herald*, March 24, 1965, p. 15A
(7) For the roll call vote "Food for Peace" funds for Indonesia, see this *Report*, "Third Roll Calls, 1965," August 2, 1965.
(8) "Atoms for What," editorial, *The Dallas Morning News*, August 20, 1965, p. 2D
(9) "Training Our Enemies," *Christian Economics*, August 3, 1965, p. 2
(10) "Romanian Tire Deal Fizzles Under Pressure," by Robert Dietsch, *The Washington Daily News*, April 29, 1965; AP from Washington, *The Dallas Times Herald*, July 25, 1965, p. 5A; AP from Washington, *The Dallas Morning News*, July 29, 1965, p. 3D; "Threatened With Boycott, Company Drops Red Deal," by Bernard Gwertzman, *The Evening Star*, Washington D.C., May 8, 1965
(11) *Congressional Quarterly Almanac*, 1962, pp. 355-7
(12) "High Court Voids Mail Law Curbing Red Propaganda," *The New York Times*, May 25, 1965, pp. 1, 18
(13) "Reds and Unions: A New Ruling," *U.S. News & World Report*, June 21, 1965, p. 106
(14) *Human Events*, April 3, 1965, p. 5
(15) *Scope of Soviet Activity in the United States*, Part 41-A, Appendix II, Internal Security Subcommittee of the U. S. Senate Judiciary Committee, 1957, 98 pp.
(16) *IMUA Spotlight*, Honolulu, Hawaii, Vol. 15, No. 1, February 15, 1964
(17) *Scope of Soviet Activity in the United States*, Part 41-A, Appendix III, Internal Security Subcommittee of the U. S. Senate Judiciary Committee, 1957, 92 pp.
(18) *Hearings Regarding Communist Activities in the Territory of Hawaii, Part I*, U. S. House Committee on Un-American Activities, April 12, 1950, pp. 1360-1
(19) *United States of America vs. Charles, etc.*, 1953, pp. 5470-4
(20) *IMUA Spotlight*, Honolulu, Hawaii, Vol. 15, No. 9, October 30, 1964, p. 3.
(21) *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, August 20, 1965, p.1661
(22) *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, November 13, 1964, p. 2682
(23) "Hiram Fong: A Darling Of Expelled Union," by Fulton Lewis, Jr., *Muskogee Daily Phoenix*, July 18, 1964; *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, June 16, 1964, p. A; *The Honolulu Advertiser*, June 2, 1964
(24) *Internal Security Annual Report For* 1956, *Section III*, Internal Security Subcommittee of the U. S. Senate Judiciary Committee, March 4, 1957, p. 34
(25) AP story from Los Angeles, *San Jose Evening News*, April 12, 1961, p. 4
(26) "The Funerals of Two Men: A Portrait of Contrasts," *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, September 11, 1964, p. 4
(27) *The Sunday Star-Bulletin & Advertiser*, October 4, 1964, p. 9A
(28) "Governor favors study of new Pacific state," by A. A. Smyser; "Important Lawmakers applaud: Congressional reaction," by Frank Hewlett, *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, July 7, 1965, pp. A, A-1A

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU getting BA and MA degrees, 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent: three and a half years on communist investigations; two years on FBI headquarters staff; almost four years on general FBI cases in various places. He resigned from the FBI and, from 1951 to 1955, was commentator on national radio and television programs, giving *both* sides of controversial issues. In July, 1955, he started his present profit-supported, free-enterprise business: publishing *The Dan Smoot Report*, a weekly magazine available by subscription; and producing a weekly news-analysis radio and television broadcast, available for sponsorship by reputable business firms, as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and broadcast give *one* side of important issues: the side that presents documented truth using the American Constitution as a yardstick. If you think Smoot's materials are effective against socialism and communism, you can help immensely — help get subscribers for the *Report*, commercial sponsors for the broadcast.

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